

KENTUCKE GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1788.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

EXTRACTS from the Journals of a CONVENTION held at Danville the Twenty eighth day of July, 1788.

RESOLVED,
WHEREAS it appears to the members of this Convention, that the United States in Congress Assembled, have for the present declined to ratify the compact entered into between the Legislature of Virginia and the people of this District respecting the erection of the District into an independent State; in consequence of which the powers vested in this convention are dissolved, and whatever order or resolution they pass cannot be considered as having any legal force or obligation; but being anxious for the safety and prosperity of ourselves and Constituents, do earnestly recommend to the good people inhabiting the several counties within the District each to elect five Representatives on the times of holding their Courts in the month of October next, to meet at Danville on the first Monday in November following, to continue in Office until the first day of January 1790, and that they delegate to their said Representatives, full powers to take such measures for obtaining admission of the District as a separate and independent member of the United States of America, and the navigation of the River Mississippi, as may appear most conducive to those important purposes: and also to form a Constitution of Government for the District, and organize the same when they shall judge it necessary, or to do and accomplish whatever on a consideration of the State of the District may in their opinion promote its interests.

RESOLVED that the elections directed by the preceding resolution be held at the Court house of each County, and continued from day to day for five days including the first day.

RESOLVED that the sheriff's within the respective counties of this District be requested to hold the said elections and make return thereof to the Clerk of the supreme Court immediately after the same are finished, and also deliver to each Representative to be elected a Certificate of his election, and in case there should be no sheriff in either of the said counties or he should refuse to act, that any two acting Magistrates then present may superintend and conduct the said elections and make returns and grant Certificates in the same manner the sheriff's are requested to do.

RESOLVED that every free male inhabitant of each county within the said District has a right to vote at the said elections within their respective counties.

RESOLVED that a majority of the members do elect a QUORUM to proceed to business.

RESOLVED that if the said Convention should not make a house on the said first Monday in November, any three or more members then assembled may adjourn from day to day for five days next ensuing, and if a Convention should not then be formed at the end of the fifth day, that they may then adjourn on any day they think proper not exceeding one month.

RESOLVED, that the sheriff's of each county, or the said magistrates, as the case may be, read, or cause to be read the aforesaid resolutions on each day immediately preceding the opening of the said elections.

ORDERED that the President do request the Printer of the Kentucky Gazette to publish the proceedings and resolves of Congress by him laid before this Convention, also such of the proceedings of this Convention as the President shall think proper, and in particular that the Printer continue to publish weekly until the first of October next the recommendation for electing another Convention and the several resolutions relative thereto. A true copy. THOMAS TODD C. C.

THE general Quarter for the County of Fayette, is appointed on Thursday the 9th of October, at Lexington. The Court for enquiring into delinquencies, will sit at the Court-house the day following.

SALT TO BE EXCHANGED FOR TOBACCO

in Lexington, by JAMES WILKINSON.

August 1, 1788.
TAKEN up on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, Nelson County, about the twelfth of June last, a bay mare with a salt springs colt, about thirteen hands and a half high, neither docked nor branded, four years old last spring. Posted and appraised to Nine Pounds.
BENJAMIN HEAD.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

RAN away from Henry Heth, living in Washington county, on the Monongahela, about the latter end of June last, a large, ugly negro fellow, named SAUL, supposed to be between 36 and 40 years of age, and has a remarkable wide mouth. He had on and took with him a hat, a light coloured ragged coat, a country made shirt, two pair of breeches made of wool and tow, and dyed purple, a pair of black yarn stockings, and leather for shoe packs; but as he is a notorious thief, it is highly probable he may have got other clothes: He is of such a cowardly disposition, that notwithstanding his size, and bluffing manner, a boy of firmness may take him. Having lately purchased said negroe as he runs, I do promise that the above reward and reasonable charges, shall be paid to any person on delivering him well secured to col. A. Tannehill, in Pittsburgh, capt. Andrew Heth Clarksville, or maj. Coghlan in Louisville at the falls of Ohio.

August 20, 1788 WILLIAM HETH.

STRAYED away from the subscriber last spring, a Strawberry roan Mare, about fourteen hands high, three years old last spring, black mane, tail and legs as high as the knees, a small star in her forehead, trots, not docket, branded on the near shoulder thus ID. Whoever delivers said Mare to me near Lexington, shall receive two dollars reward, and reasonable charges.
MOSES DOUGHERTY.

IN the year 1784, I paid my bond to Paul Frowman, for the sum of Thirty seven pounds, payable the first day of October 1788, in consequence of which the said Frowman, became bound to make me a lawful title to a tract of land lying on Simpsons creek, in Nelson county, on or before the first day of May 1787; now as the said Frowman hath failed making me a title agreeable to his obligation to me, I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond, as I am determined not to pay it.

JAMES PORTER.

JUST OPENED

and now selling very Cheap for CASH, by
TEGARDEN AND McCULLOUGH,
At their Store in Lexington, on Main-Street, next
Door below Mr Collins's Tavern, an Assortment of

GOODS,

Amongst which are

BROAD and Narrow Cloths.
Cotton Velve, Corduroy, & Beaver Fustian
Chintz, Callico, Cambrick, Lawn and Gauze
Silk, Kenton, Cotton and Linnen Handkerchiefs,
Striped and plain Camblets.
Durants, Callimancho and Moreen.
Black Lace, White Edging and Cap-Wire.
Sewing Silk, Twist and Mohair.
White and Coloured Thread.
Irish Linnens and Russia Sheetings.
Dowlas, Apron Check and Bed Ticking.
Dutch and Indian Blankets.
Mens Cotton and Worsted Stockings.
Wool Hats.
Shamoy and Leather Gloves.
Cotton and Wool Cards.
Watts's Palms, Sermon Books and Catechisms.
Spelling Books, Small Histories & Writing Paper.
Needles, Pins, Thimbles and Scissors.
Ivory and Horn Combs.
Mens and Womens Crooked ditto.
Razors and Shaving Beards.
Mustard and Straightens Biters.
Queen's Ware Plates and Pepper Castors.
Tea Ware and Enameled Snuff Boxes.
Pepper Dishes, Plates and Basons.
Shoe, Knee, Band and Breeches Buckles.
Coat, Vest and Sleeve Buttons.
Curb and Snaffle Bridle Bits.
Steel Spurs and Saddle Boffes.
Girth and Bridle Buckles.
Girth and Straining Web.
Cheff and Saddle-Rag Locks.
Table Butts and Wood Screws.
Spectacles for all ages.
8d. and 10d. Nails.
2 by 10 Window Glafs.
Bohea Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate.
Lisbon Wine and Jamaica Spirits.
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar.
Cinnamon Cloves and Nutmegs.
Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger.
Alum, Coperas and rosin.
Fig Blue and Black Ball.
Powder and Bar Lead.
Shoemakers and Saddlers Tacks.
Frying Pans, Castings, &c. &c. &c.

DESERTED the 3d inst. from my company in 1st. United States Regiment George Armstrong and William Baker; Armstrong is six feet high, slim made, short brown hair, fair complexion, 22 or 23 years of age, born in Pennsylvania. Baker is 5 feet 8 inches high, with a remarkable high breast and thick shoulders, and is otherwise a stout well made fellow, a large head with strong features, and a very large mouth, short black hair, dark complexion 25 or 26 years of age, born in Maryland; they took with them part of their uniform clothing, and no doubt will pass for men that have had their discharges. Whoever will take up and secure the above named foldiers, and will deliver them at Fort Finny, near the rapids of Ohio, shall have twenty dollars reward, or ten for either of them and reasonable charges.

Fort Finny,
Sept. 14, 1788. }
JOS. ASHETON.
Capt. 1st U.S. Reg.

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Mr. BACSFORD

ON a clamour arising against the conduct of our late Convention,--Is it possible, said I, that men of good sense would wilfully bring an evil on the country which must fall on themselves and their families in common with others? I will not join the cry until I have more certain information; and immediately sent for your paper in which the resolves of the Convention are published. On reading of which, I am happy to find that instead of assuming a power not delegated to them they begin with declaring that all their powers are dissolved,--without giving an intimation that this was a consequence of artifices practised in Congress unworthy of that august body; but by publishing the proceedings of Congress relative to the independence of the District, have left their constituents to judge them for themselves. From this it is impossible to entertain very sanguine hopes that a second application will be more successful; therefore, if the convention had only recommended this measure, they must have appeared to have been the dupes of artifice, and their recommendations would have merited little attention. Hence must have arisen the caution which is visible on the face of their resolve in the case; prudence dictated another application in a case not altogether hopeless; but a total reliance on mere possibilities would be equally imprudent. The Convention finding themselves and their constituents in the dilemma appears to me to have acquitted themselves like men of virtue wisdom and fortitude: they advice the election of another Convention to take measures for obtaining the admission of the District as a separate independent member of the United States:--this clearly implies an application both to Virginia and Congress without whose consent it cannot be obtained: and as the wretchedness of the District greatly depends on the navigation of the river Mississippi, an additional prayer on this subject can be no impropriety. Let any man who cannot conveniently remove from the District contemplate what will be his situation if success does not attend their applications. Is he resolved to sit down in silent despair, and does he wish or believe that all others will do the same? Or rather I would ask him, whether he is so far from himself and all others will be absolutely refused to sign their evil fate? If it should happen otherwise, can they may ensue, for which no remedy can be provided so effectual as a convention of representatives, either to procure a removal of the cause, or deliverance from the baneful effects. For this melancholy and more than possible event, the last clause of the resolve advises us to make provision; and the objections to what is called such an unlimited power are as idle as they are perverse. It must, in fair construction, be considered a power to do good and not evil; and if we refuse to invest the power in men of our own choice, we may find ourselves contended by those who will be as deaf to the voice of justice then as we are to that of reason now. As to the power of forming a constitution of government, and organizing the same:--if our independence should be granted, surely the work will be necessary, and after all the outcry, is only providing for what must be done:--if we should again be denied, the Convention will only lose their labour: or rather they need not begin the work, until it shall be known to be necessary. But those who are endeavouring to interrupt the harmony of the District, assert that independence without the consent of Congress is intended. Perhaps this may be the wish of some individuals; but certain it is that the recommendation of the Convention cannot be made to many such things and from the best information I have been able to obtain, a great majority of the Convention declared to the contrary, and evinced their sincerity, by rejecting a motion for draughting a constitution of government to be submitted to the consideration of the people, lest it should be mistaken as a step towards a secession from the Union. This being the case, is it fair to change the supposed sentiments of a few individuals on a public body that was so careful to avoid the imputation? And can those who are endeavouring to prevent the election of a Convention, by such groundless pretences, have any thing better in view than either to prevent a separation on any terms, or to destroy all confidence in those who have been formerly trusted, that they themselves may grow into men of consequence?

By inserting this in your Gazette, I wish to caution honest men against ingratitude to those who have wisely and faithfully advised what, on reflection, will be found essential to the attainment of that orderly trade and independence which will enable us to improve the very singular advantages of soil and climate we enjoy.

CANDIDUS.

To the CORNPLANTER.

Sir,
I HAVE perused some of your publications in the Kentucky Gazette, and as you profess to be actuated by a zeal for the happiness of this infant country, it is with reluctance I undertake to controvert any thing you have advanced; although it appears to me that a warm imagination has led you to decide on some important questions which you do not understand; & which I shall forbear to discuss, lest I also should run into errors for which the motive of my intentions would not atone. I only beg leave to set you right on one matter of fact which you have misstated. In your last publication, you ask whether the separation of this District from the other parts of Virginia is a measure founded in the public declared unanimous wish of the people? It might be answered, that it has again and again been publicly declared in full and free Conventions of the people to be their prevailing wish; but that those facts and tenets of thousands will be unanimous in this or any other measure is not to be expected; and that nothing should be attempted for the public good without such unanimity is an opinion so singular that I believe you will be left in the undivided enjoyment of it. After this question follows the narration on which I mean to animadvert. Whether your sense of hearing or your informant has deceived you is immaterial. Certainly the public have a right to expect that every individual should be silent or declare the truth. When, Sir, have you not done one or the other? I know it is pleaded by the excuse, that a story may lawfully be dressed to suit the occasion when nothing but innocent mirth is intended; but what is seriously related, is agreed by all, should be stripped of every disguise.

You lately refer to a debate which arose in the last Convention that met at Danville where you assert:--That so far from using every possible means for obtaining this indispensably necessary information, I have the misfortune to hear, it has lately been thrown out in a popular assembly that the people are not ought not to be consulted on the occasion, that they are not capable of deciding on a question of so great moment. Be assured, Sir, that this assertion inhumes as much for the want of truth, as you did for the grand of words in which it is expressed.

The case was this, after the Convention had unanimously resolved to recommend to their constituents the appointment of another Convention to take into farther consideration the proposed separation: it was also motioned that the Militia Officers should be requested to take the sense of the people on the subject, and make return thereof to the Convention. To this it was objected.

1. That this would supersede the necessity of a Convention altogether, as the Officers who took the votes could meet with more ease and propriety to count the votes.

2. That these officers should be perfectly disinterested, or else it would infallibly give them an opportunity of procuring a great majority of votes conformable to their own wishes; so that eventually they would decide for those whom they were not chosen to represent.

3. That these officers must be able and willing to give every individual all necessary information on the expediency and inexpediency of the proposed separation; or else their votes would be nothing more nor less than giving judgment on a cause before it is heard or understood: that to avoid this absurdity, every free country had adopted the method of deciding on public measures in general conventions or assemblies either of all the people, or of representatives chosen to act in behalf of all. In this way alone misapprehensions are effectually removed, and the propriety or impropriety of such measure truly ascertained.

4. That the mode proposed, though it had a flattering appearance, would disappoint the expectation of every honest man who depended on it; and would only be giving the sanction of the convention to men of evil designs to confuse the minds of many virtuous citizens who, for the want of better information, would be deceived by their insidious tales and false representations.

On such considerations as these, a great majority of the Convention were of opinion that the only safe just and rational mode of decision was in full and open convention,--where truth could be justified and error detected, and where the will as well as the wisdom of the District could be collected. The motion therefore, was overruled.

From this statement it will appear that the wish of the people was not disregarded as you have represented. All parties were anxious to know it, which is proved to demonstration by their unanimity in recommending a convention for the purpose. And, by the way, I observe that an anxiety more certainly to know the pleasure of the people, produced the motion

which on reflection was judged inadequate to the end proposed.

Your reference to the reign of the family of the Stewarts, by whom all the rights of freemen were trampled on with insolent disdain, may excite adium against a majority of the convention. If this may yet aim, I confess, there is ingenuity in the device; but if you had better motives, you might feel compassion for having offered an unprovoked insult to those who are entitled to respect. You seem equally unwise in the example you bring from Pennsylvania. This unhappy State has become a proverb for popular intrigues and factions,--which has undoubtedly been promoted by a number of such newfangled private appeals to the people. But supposing what they have done to be proper, certainly any thing similar would be absurd in a case where no legal oath can be administered or perjury punished, nor any one called to account for making a false return or no return at all.

It is beyond my design to investigate the merits of your earnest and affectionate recommendation to adopt some mode at the ensuing elections for obtaining the popular opinion on the momentous question. It would certainly be more rational than a chimney corner decision; but whether it will not also render the election of a convention altogether useless, and be liable to several other fatal exceptions, is submitted to the consideration of our discerning countrymen.

A FELLOW CITIZEN.

LONDON, May 10.

By letter from Lisbon, dated the 15th ult: and received by yesterday's mail, we learn that the Emperor of Morocco had published a declaration of war against Great Britain, and had given licence to his cruisers to seize upon all British vessels. The cause assigned by the Emperor for this extraordinary step is avowed to be, our not having sent two frigates to conduct and convey the Moorish ambassador to Constantinople.

We are assured for fact, that 20 sail of the line are ready for sea at Cadix, destined to oppose the entrance of the Russians into the Mediterranean; and that the Spanish Ministry have declared the same to the Russian ambassador at Madrid.

A kind of compromise is said to have taken place in France, between the Prince and the parliament. The seals of the Duke of Orleans and the mutua concessions on the part of the Ministry and the people, at least have given birth to such a temporary report.

Another meeting of the Notables is expected to take place in the course of the present month: the result of this meeting will determine the truth or falsity of the above report.

It is said that an account has arrived, of the sailing of the Russian fleet.

It is folly and nonsense in some people talking and writing about Russia wanting transports, and that her operations would be retarded by our refusal of them. Russia wants no transport; because Russia is a timber country, and abounding with all sorts of naval stores; Russia can build and equip more transports in six months, than we can in six years. By a single rejection of Russia, to prohibit the exportation of her naval stores, she could annihilate all the navies of Europe.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Transylvania seminary adjourned from Danville to Lexington for the purpose of holding the next stated session, which is on the second monday in October, at which time and place it is expected the members will give attendance.

HARRY INNES, CH.

WANTED

As an apprentice to the printing business, an active steady Lad, of fourteen or fifteen years of age, of good character and connexions, who can read and write well; Enquire of the printer hereof.

THE subscriber has for sale a likely young Negroe man, which he is willing to part with on the following terms. Two copper Stills one of about eighty gallons the other about forty gallons, twenty dollars in money and twenty pounds store goods at the selling price. The Negroe may be seen at Mr. Valentine Harman's near the Crab-orchard. JAMES EVERET.
Sept. 25, 1788.